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Application No.: 10/084,602

Docket No.: P02917US7

REMARKS

Currently pending in this application are claims 25-50, 52-60 and 62-77. Claims 1-24 were canceled in a prior amendment and claims 51, 61 and 78 have been canceled in this amendment.

Claim 32 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 25.

Claim 34 has been amended to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 38 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 34.

Claim 49 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 43.

Claim 52 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 59 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 52.

Claim 62 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error and to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 66 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 62.

Claim 70 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 76 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent.

The examiner has provisionally rejected the pending claims under the judicially created doctrine of obvious-type double patenting over the pending claims in applications

10/084,236, 10/084,579, 10/084,601, 10/084,833, 10/084,237 and 10/084,831.

Accompanying this amendment is a terminal disclaimer limiting the term of any patent that may issue from this application to the term of the first to expire of any patent that may issue from the cited applications. The filing of the terminal disclaimer renders the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 32, 38, 49, 59, 66 and 76 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically the examiner noted that the specification did not support defining certain compounds recited in the claims as “diluents when the specification defined them as solvents. The claims have been amended to define the compounds as solvents and to change their dependency to the preceding independent claim.

The examiner next rejected claims 28, 45, 46, 51, 55, 56, 61, 62, 70, 72, 73 and 78 under 35 U.S.C. §112 as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

The examiner rejected claims 28, 45, 55, and 72 on the grounds that the examiner did not see the distinction between the plant oil extracts derived from grain and the vegetable and nut plant oils. The examiner stated the opinion that vegetables and nuts are also grains. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As defined by Webster's, a grain is a seed of fruit from a cereal or grass. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, p. 543 (11th Ed. 2003) (attached). A vegetable on the other hand is a herbaceous plant and a nut is a hard shell dry fruit or seed. Id at 853, 1386. While all of these are plants, they are different varieties and the differences in the oil extracts and oils would be apparent to one skilled in the art. In addition, plant oil extracts are generally obtained from chlorophyll containing parts of the plant (see, e.g. paragraphs 59 and 60), whereas vegetable oils are generally extracted from the seed, nut or fruit (see, e.g., paragraphs 75 and 76). Thus, applicant respectfully submits that the two groups of materials are distinct the claims are not indefinite.

The examiner rejected claims 46 and 51 as substantial duplicates. Claim 51 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 52, 62 and 70 noting that the term “addition” should read “additive.” The claims have been amended to change the term “addition” to “additive”.

The examiner rejected claims 56 and 61 as substantial duplicates. Claim 61 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 73 and 78 as substantial duplicates. Claim 78 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 34, 37-40, 62 and 65-68 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,862,369 to Jordan. The examiner noted that Jordan teaches a fuel composition that contains beta-carotene (carotenoid), chlorophyll (hydrophobic plant extract) and ethoxylated castor oil (thermal stabilizer) as well as cetane improvers. The composition may be diluted with various solvents including gasoline, toluene, diesel fuel and alcohols. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as amended are not anticipated by Jordan.

As noted above, the Markush group in claims 34 and 62 that define the thermal stabilizer does not include castor oil. None of the other oils recited in the claims are taught or recited in Jordan. Thus Jordan can not anticipate the claims. Claims 37-40 depend from claim 34 and claims 65-68 depend from claim 62. Since Jordan does not anticipate the independent claims it can not anticipate the dependent claims.

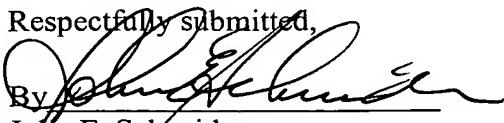
CONCLUSIONS

Applicant submits that the pending claims are free of the art and are in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes there is no fee due with this response. However, if fees are due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2375, under Order No. P02917US7 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: August 12, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

By 
John E. Schneider

Registration No.: 31,998

FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P.

1301 McKinney, Suite 5100

Houston, Texas 77010-3095

(713) 651-5151
(713) 651-5246 (Fax)
Attorney for Applicant

Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

ELEVENTH
EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

graffiti *n* [It., pl. of *graffito*] (1945) : usu. unauthorized writing or drawing on a public surface
— *usage* *graffiti*, which also serves as the plural of *graffito*, is commonly used as a singular mass noun (*graffiti* . . . was depressing people who rode the subways —*New Yorker*) *graffiti* comes in various styles —S. E. Oberbeck). This use is well established although not yet as well established as the mass-noun use of *data*. Use of *graffiti* as a singular count noun is still quite rare and is not standard.

graffito *n* [grof'itō, It., fr. *grafo*, *graffo*, *graffo* stylus, fr. L. *graphium*] (1851) : an inscription or drawing made on some public surface (as a rock or wall); also : a message or slogan written as or as if a graffiti — *graffi-ti*; *graffi-tist*

graft *graft* *n* [ME *graft*, *graft*, fr. AF *greffe*, *graife*, *styne*, *graph*, fr. ML *graphium*, fr. L. *stylus*, fr. Gk. *styphe*, fr. *graphetikos* to write — more at *CARVE*] (1c) 1 a : a grafted plant b : *scion* 1 c : the point of insertion of a scion upon a stock 2 a : the act of grafting b : something grafted; *specif.* : living tissue used in grafting



graft 1c: a scion, b stock

graft *graft* *vb.* [B dial. *graft*, vb., to work] (1853) *chiefly Brit* [graft (forgotten unknown)] *v* (1859) : to get (illicit gain) by graft ~ *v* : to practice graft

gain *n* (1865) : the acquisition of gain (as money) in dishonest or questionable ways; also : illegal or unfair gain

graftage *graft-i-jən* *n* (ca. 1895) : the principles and practice of grafting graft-versus-host disease *n* (1965) : a potentially fatal bodily condition that results when T cells from a tissue or organ transplant and a bone marrow transplant react immunologically against the recipient's antigenic attacking cells and tissues

graham cracker *gram', -grām'-ə-* *n* [*graham flour*] (1882) : a slightly sweet cracker made of whole wheat flour

graham flour *n* [Sylvester Graham *t* 1851 Am. dietary reformer] (1834) : whole wheat flour

grail *grāl* *n* [ME *grael*, *graal*, fr. MF. *bowl*, *grail*, fr. ML *gradialis*] 1 *esp.* the cup or platter used according to medieval legend by Christ at the Last Supper and thereafter the object of knightly quests 2 : the object of an extended or difficult quest

grain *grān* *n* [ME, partly fr. AF *graine* cereal grain, fr. L *gramum*; part-comp.] (14c) 1 a (1) obs. : a single small hard seed (2) : a seed or fruit of a cereal grass : *CARYOPSIS* b : the seeds or fruits of various food plants including the cereal grasses and in commercial and statutory usage other plants (as the soybean) c : plants producing grain 2 a (1) a small hard particle or crystal (2) : any of the particles produced in a photographic material by its development; also : the size of such grain in the aggregate (3) : an individual crystal in a metal b : a minute portion or particle c : the least amount possible (a ~ of time) 3 a : kernels or a scarlet dye made from it b : cocaine or a related scarlet dye made from it c : a fast dye d : *archaic* : COLOR, COLOUR 4 a : a granulated surface or appearance b : the outer or hair of a skin or hide 5 : a unit of weight based on the weight of a bushel of wheat taken as an average of the weight of grains from the inside of the ear — see *WEIGHT* 6 a : the stratification of the wood fibers in a piece of wood b : a texture due to constituent particles of fibers (the ~ of a rock) c : the direction of threads in cloth f : textile quality 8 a : natural disposition : TEMPER (lying goes against my ~) b : a basic or characteristic quality c : a prevalent tendency or convention (teaching against the ~) — *grained* *grānd*, *grānd* *adj* (1530) 1 : INGRAIN 2 : to form into grains : GRANULATE 3 : to paint in imitation of the grain of wood or stone 4 : to feed with grain ~ *v* : to become granular : GRANULATE — *grain-er* *n*

grain elevator *n* (1852) : a building for elevating, storing, discharging, sometimes processing grain

grain of salt (1647) : a skeptical attitude

grain of paradise *(15c)* : the pungent seeds of a West African plant *Amomum melegueta* of the ginger family that are used as a spice

grainsorghum *n* (1920) : any of several sorghums cultivated primarily for grain — compare *SORGOO*

grainy *grān'-ē* *adj* *grain-i-ler*; *-est* (15c) 1 : resembling or having the characteristic of grain : not smooth or fine 2 *of* a photograph seeming to be composed of grain-like particles — *grain-i-ness* *n*

grain *grān* *n* [obs. Pg (now spelled *grāo*), *grain*, fr. L *gramum*] (1702) : any of several leguminous plants (as a chickpea) grown esp. for their seeds : their seeds

grain *grān* *n* [P. *gramme*, fr. LL. *gramma*, a small weight, fr. Gk. *gramma*, *gramma* letter, writing, a small weight, fr. *graphē* to write] (1810) 1 : a metric unit of mass equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ kilogram and nearly equal to the mass of one cubic centimeter of water at maximum density — see METRIC SYSTEM table 2 : the weight of a grain under the acceleration of gravity

3 : by shortening & alter. [ca. 1934] : GRANDMOTHER

grammatical *gram-mat'i-kəl* *adj* (1897) : relating to grammar; grammatical

grammatical comb form [L. *grammatica*] *n* (1897) : drawing : writing

gramophone *gram'ō-fon* *n* [Sp. fr. L *gramina*, pl. of *gramen* grass] (1828) : any of several pasture grasses (genus *Bouteloua*) of the western U.S.

grammatical weight *n* (1927) : the mass of one mole of an element in grams to the atomic weight — called also *gram-atom*

gramme *grām'* *n* (ca. 1897) : the quantity of an element, group, or compound that has a mass in grams equal to the equivalent weight

gramme-meter *gram'mēt'ēr* [MB grand mercy, fr. AF *grand merci* *n* (14c) *archaic* — used to express gratitude or surprise

gram-i-ci-din *gra-mā-sī-dīn'* *n* [gram-positive + -i- + -cide + -in] (1940) : any of several toxic crystalline polypeptide antibiotics produced by a soil bacterium (*Bacillus brevis*) and used against gram-positive bacteria in local infections

grami-line-eous *gra-mē-nē-əs* *adj* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramin*, *gramen* grass] (ca. 1658) : of or relating to a grass

grami-line-lvrous *gra-mē-nē-lv-rōs* *adj* [L. *gramin*-lv-*ros*] (1739)

: feeding on grass or the seeds of grass (~ locusts) (~ birds)

grammar *gram'mor* *n* [ME *gramere*, fr. AF *gramaire*, modif. of L. *grammatica*, fr. Gk. *grammatikē*, fr. fem. of *grammatikos* of letters, fr. *grammat*, *gramma* — more at GRAM] (14c) 1 a : the study of the classes of words, their inflections, and their functions and relations in the sentence b : a study of what is to be preferred and what avoided in inflection and syntax 2 a : the characteristic system of inflections and syntax of a language b : a system of rules that defines the grammatical structure of a language 3 a : a grammar textbook b : speech or writing evaluated according to its conformity to grammatical rules 4 : the principles or rules of an art, science, or technique (a ~ of the theater); also : a set of such principles or rules — *grammar-i-an* *grām'ār-ē-ən*

grammar school *n* (14c) 1 a : a secondary school emphasizing Latin and Greek in preparation for college b : a British college preparatory school 2 : a school intermediate between primary school and high school 3 : ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

grammati-cal *gra-mā-ti-kəl* *adj* (1530) 1 : of or relating to grammar 2 : conforming to the rules of grammar (a ~ sentence) — *grammati-cal-ity* *gra-mā-ti-kā-tē* *n* — *grammati-cal-ness* *gra-mā-ti-nēs* *n*

grammatical meaning *n* (1769) : the part of meaning that varies from one inflectional form to another (as from plays to played to playing) — compare LEXICAL MEANING

gramine *gram'ē* *n* [chiefly Brit var. of GRAM]

gram molecular weight *n* (ca. 1902) : the mass of one mole of a compound equal in grams to the molecular weight — called also *gram-molecule*

Grammy *gra-mē*, *service mark* — used for the annual presentation of a statuette for notable achievement in the recording industry

gram-negative *gram'ē-nē-ətiv* *adj* (1907) : not holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria

gram-o-phone *gra-mō-fōn* *n* [fr. *Gramophone*, a trademark] (1887)

PHONOGRAPH *phō-nō-grāf* *n* or *gramph* *grāmp* *n*, *pl* *gramps* [by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1900) : GRANDFATHER 1

gram-pos-i-tive *gra-mā-pō-zā-tiv*, *pāz-tiv* *adj* (1907) : holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria

gram-pus *gra-mō-pus* *n* [alter. of MB *grapsey*, *grapay*, fr. AF *graspē*, fr. *gras* fat (fr. L *crassus*) + *petis* fish, fr. *L pesci*] — more at CRASS, FISH

(ca. 1529) 1 : a dolphin (*Grampus griseus*) of temperate and tropical seas; also : any of various small cetaceans 2 : the giant whip scorpion (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of the southern U.S.

Gram's stain *gra-mēz'* or Gram's stain *gra-mē* *n* [Hans C. J. Gram 1938 Dan. physician] (1903) 1 : a method for the differential staining of bacteria by treatment with a watery solution of iodine and the iodide of potassium after staining with a triphenylmethane dye (as crystal violet) — called also *Gram's method* 2 : the chemicals used in Gram's stain

gram-var-i-able *gram'ē-ver-ē-ə-bəl* *adj* (1956) : staining irregularly or inconsistently by Gram's stain

gran *grān* *n* (1863) : GRANDMOTHER 1

grana *pl* of CRANUM

gran-a-di-la *gra-nā-dē-lā*, *ādē-yō* *n* [Sp. dim. of *granada* pomegranate, fr. LL *granata* — more at GRENADE] (1613) 1 : any of various usu. egg-shaped to football-shaped passion fruits (esp. of *Passiflora quadrangularis* and *P. edulis*) that have juicy aromatic pulp : a passion-flower that produces *granadillas*

granary *gra-nārē*, *gra-nē* *n* *s* [L *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain] (1570) 1 a : a storehouse for threshed grain b : a region producing grain in abundance 2 : a chief source or storehouse

grand *grānd* *adj* [AF *grant*, *grand*, large, great, grand, fr. L *grandis*] (1484) 1 a : having more importance than others : FOREMOST b : having higher rank than others bearing the same general designation (< the champion) 2 a : INCLUSIVE, COMPREHENSIVE (< the ~ total of all money paid out) b : DEFINITIVE, INCONTROVERTIBLE (< example) 3 : CHIEF, PRINCIPAL 4 : large and striking in size, scope, extent, or conception (< design) 5 a : LAVISH, SUMPTUOUS (< a celebration) b : marked by a regal form and dignity c : fine or imposing in appearance or impression d : LOFTY, SUBLIME (< writing in the ~ style) 6 a : pretending to social superiority : SUPERFICIAL b : intended to impress (a person of ~ gestures) 7 : very good : WONDERFUL (< a ~ time) — *grandly* *grān(d)-lē* *adv* — *grandness* *grānd(nēs)*

GRAND, MAGNIFICENT, IMPOSING, STATELY, MAJESTIC, GRANDIOSE mean large and impressive. GRAND adds to greatness of size the implications of handsomeness and dignity (< *grand staircase*). MAGNIFICENT implies an impressive largeness proportionate to scale without sacrifice of dignity or good taste (*magnificent paintings*). IMPRESSING implies great size and dignity but esp. stresses impressiveness (an *impressive edifice*). STATELY may suggest poised dignity, erectness of bearing, handsomeness of proportions, ceremonious deliberation of movement (the *stately procession*). MAJESTIC combines the implications of IMPOSING and STATELY and usu. adds a suggestion of solemn grandeur (a *majestic waterfall*). GRANDIOSE implies a size or scope exceeding ordinary experience (*grandiose hydroelectric projects*) but is most commonly applied derogatorily to inflated pretension or absurd exaggeration (*grandiose schemes*).

grand *n* (1840) 1 : GRAND PIANO 2 *pl* *grand slangs* : a thousand dollars

1\b/ abut 1\b/ kitten, F table \w/ further 1\b/ ash \w/ ace \w/ mop, mar 1\b/ out 1\b/ chin 1\b/ bet 1\b/ easy 1\b/ go 1\b/ hit 1\b/ see 1\b/ job 1\b/ sing 1\b/ go 1\b/ low 1\b/ boy 1\b/ thin 1\b/ the 1\b/ foot 1\b/ yet 1\b/ vision, beige 1\b/ co., inc. 1\b/ see Guide to Pronunciation

chitū [Jp. dial. (Okinawa)] (1970) : a weapon that consists of two hardwood sticks joined at their ends by a short length of rawhide, cord, or chain
nunciature \nun(t)s-e-o-,chur, 'nün(t)-, -char, -tyür, -tür\ n [It *nunciatura*, fr. *nuncio*] (1652) 1 : a papal diplomatic mission headed by a nuncio 2 : the office or period of office of a nuncio
nuncio \nun(t)s-e-o, 'nün(t)-, n, pl -ci-os [It. fr. L *nuntius* messenger, messenger] (1528) : a papal legate of the highest rank permanently accredited to a civil government
nunclade \nun-kla-de\ n [by alter. (fr. misdivision of *an uncle*)] (ca. 1589)
clade \dialec: UNCLE

nunci-pa-tive \nun-kyü-pä-tiv, 'nep-, nün-kyü-pä-\ adj [ML *nuncupatio*, fr. LL, so-called, fr. L *nuncupatus*, pp. of *nuncupare* to name, prob. ultim. fr. *nomen* name + *capere* to take — more at NAME, HEAVE] (1646) : not written: ORAL (a ~ will)

nunclary \nün-rë, 'nün-ri\ n, pl -ries (14c) : a convent of nuns
nuoc mahn \nüt-kä-män\ n [Vietnamese *nuoc mahn*, lit., salted fish sauce] (1919) : a sauce made of fish (as anchovies) fermented in brine
Nupe \nü-pé\ n, pl Nupe or Nupes (1833) : a member of a people of west central Nigeria; also : the language of the Nupe people
Nu-pe-shal \nüp-ə-shäl, -shäl, +-shä-wäl, +-cho-wäl\ adj [L *magistralis*, fr. *magister*, pl. *wedding*, fr. *rubere* to marry; perh. akin to Gk *nymphē* bride, nymph] (15c) 1 : of or relating to marriage or the marriage ceremony 2 : characteristic of or occurring in the breeding season (~ flight)
Nu-pe-shal \nüp-ə-shäl\ n (ca. 1555) : MARRIAGE, WEDDING — usu. used in pl.

Nu-pe-shal-ly \nüp-ə-shäl-ly, -chä-\ n, pl -lies (1899) : the marriage of

Nuristani \nür-stä-ni, 'nür-dä-\ n [Nuristan, Afghanistan] (1951) 1 : a member of a group of peoples of the Hindu Kush in northeastern Afghanistan 2 : the family of languages spoken by the Nuristanis that constitutes a distinct branch of Indo-Iranian

Nurse \nürs\ n [ME *nurice*, *norce*, *nurse*, fr. LL *nutricia*, fr. L, fem. of *nutritio* nourishing — more at NUTRITIOUS] (13c) 1 a : a woman who suckles an infant not her own : WET NURSE b : a woman who takes care of a young child : DRY NURSE 2 : one that looks after, fosters, or advises 3 : a person who cares for the sick or infirm; specif.: a licensed health-care professional who practices independently or is supervised by a physician, surgeon, or dentist and who is skilled in promoting and maintaining health — compare LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE, REGISTERED NURSE 4 a : a worker form of a social insect (as an ant or a bee) that cares for the young b : a female animal used to suckle the young of another

Nurse to nurse: nurse-ing [ME *nurshen* to suckle, nourish, contr. of *nurish*] vt (14c) 1 a : to nourish at the breast: SUCKLE b : to take nourishment from the breast of 2 : REAR, EDUCATE 3 a : to promote the development or progress of b : to manage with care or economy (nursed the business through hard times) *(nursed a 1-0 lead)* c : to take charge of and watch over 4 a : to care for and wait on (as a sick person) b : to attempt to cure by care and treatment 5 : to hold in one's memory or consideration (~ a grievance) 6 a : to use, handle, or operate carefully so as to conserve energy or avoid injury or pain (~ a sprained ankle) b : to use sparingly c : to consume slowly or over a long period (~ a cup of coffee) ~v 1 a : to feed an offspring from the breast b : to feed at the breast: SUCK 2 : to act or serve as a nurse — nur-sér

Nurse-maid \nürs-mäid\ n (1657) : a girl or woman who is regularly employed to look after children

Nurse-mid-wife \nürs-mid-wif\ n (1952) : a registered nurse with additional training as a midwife who delivers infants and provides prenatal and postpartum care, newborn care, and some routine care (as gynecological exams) of women — nurse-mid-wife-ry \nürs-mid-wi-(s)-rë,

Nurse-prac-ti-on-er \prak-ti-sh(s)-nar\ n (1969) : a registered nurse who is qualified through advanced training to assume some of the duties and responsibilities formerly assumed only by a physician

Nursery \nürs-ri, 'nür-ri\ n, pl -ries (14c) 1 obs : attentive care

: PUPILAGE 2 a : a child's bedroom b : a place where children are temporarily cared for in their parents' absence c : DAY NURSERY 3 a : something that fosters, develops, or promotes b : a place in which persons are trained or educated 4 : an area where plants are grown or transplanted, for use as stocks for budding and grafting, or for sale

5 : a place where young animals grow or are cared for

Nursery-man \nür-män\ n (1672) : one whose occupation is the cultivation of plants (as trees and shrubs) esp. for sale

Nursery rhyme (1816) : a short rhyme for children that often tells a story

Nursery school n (1835) : a school for children usu. under five years

Nursery's aide n (1943) : a worker who assists trained nurses in a hospital by performing unspecialized services (as giving baths)

Nurse shark n [alter. of *nusse*] (1851) : any of various sharks (as family *Ginglymostomatidae*) esp. : a shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) of warm waters

Nursing n (1860) 1 : the profession of a nurse (schools of ~) 2 : the duties of a nurse (proper ~ is difficult work)

Nursing home n (1896) : a privately operated establishment providing maintenance and personal or nursing care for persons (as the aged or chronically ill) who are unable to care for themselves properly

Nursing \nürs-ing\ n (1557) 1 : one that is solicitously cared for 2 : a nursing child

Nur-chance \nür-chä-ron(t)s\ n (ca. 1938) : affectionate care and attention — nur-chance-ant \-rent\ adj

Nur-chär \nür-chär\ n [DBE *nurture*, *nurture*, fr. AF *nureture*, fr. LL *nurture*] 1 : TRAINING, UPBRINGING 2 : something

more at NOURISH] (14c) 1 : TRAINING, UPBRINGING 2 : something

that nourishes: FOOD 3 : the sum of the environmental factors influencing the behavior and traits expressed by an organism

Nur-ture \nür-türed\ ; nur-tur-ing \nürch-irin, 'nür-chä-\ (15c) 1 : to supply with nourishment 2 : EDUCATE 3 : to further the develop-

ment of: POSTER — nur-tur-er \nür-chär-er\ n

Nur-türe \nür-türe\ n [DBE *nute*, *note*, fr. OE *hnutu*; akin to OHG *nuz* nut and Ger. *hnuz* nut] (bef. 12c) 1 a : a hard-shelled dry fruit or seed with a separable rind or shell and interior kernel (2) : the kernel of a nut b : a dry fleshy one-seeded fruit with a woody pericarp 2 a

b : a hard problem or undertaking b : CORE, HEART 3 : a perforated

block usu. of metal that has an internal screw thread and is used on a bolt or screw for tightening or holding something 4 : the ridge in a stringed instrument (as a violin) over which the strings pass on the upper end of the fingerboard 5 : a small hump (as of butter) 6 a : a foolish, eccentric, or crazy person b : ENTHUSIAST (a movie ~) 7 pl : NONSENSE — often used interjectionally 8 slang : a person's head in order to break even 11 : EN 1 — nut-like \nütlik\ adj

nut \nüt\ n [nutted; nutting (1604) : to gather or seek nuts

nut-tate \nüt-tät, 'nüt-\ v /nüt-tat-ed; nut-tat-ing (1880) : to exhibit or undergo mutation

nu-ta-tion \nüt-tü-shen, nyü-\ n [L *nutriation*, *nutratio*, fr. *nutare* to nod, rock — more at NUMEN] (1612) 1 archaic : the act of nodding the head 2 : oscillatory movement of the axis of a rotating body (as the earth) : WOBBLING 3 : a spontaneous usu. spiral movement of a growing plant part — nu-ta-tional \nüt-tü-näl\ adj

nut-brown \nüt-braun\ adj (14c) : of the color of a brown nut

nut-case \nüt-kä-së\ n (1959) : NUT fa

nut-crack-er \nüt-kra-kär\ n (ca. 1548) : an implement for cracking nuts

nut-gall \nüt-gäl\ n (15c) : a gall that resembles a nut; esp. : such a gall produced on oaks

nut grass n (1775) : a perennial sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) of wide distribution that has slender rootstocks bearing small edible tubers resembling nuts; also : a related species (*C. esculentus*)

nut-hatch \nüt-hach\ n [MBE *notehache*, fr. *note* note + *hache* skin to OE *thacian* to hack — more at HACK] (14c) : any of various small tree-climbing chiefly insectivorous birds (family Sittidae and esp. genus *Sitta*) that have a compact body, a narrow bill, a short tail, and sometimes a black cap

nut-house \nüt-haus\ n (1900) : slang : a mental hospital

nut-lot \nüt-löt\ n (1856) 1 a : a small nut b : a small fruit similar to a nut 2 : the stone of a drupelet

nutmeg \nüt-meg, -mig\ n [MBE *notemigge*, *notemuge*, ultim. fr. Old Occitan *noz* *muscada*, fr. *noz* nut (fr. L *nuc*, *nux*) + *muscada*, fem. of *muscata* musky — more at MUSCAT] (15c) 1 : an aromatic seed produced by an evergreen tree (*Myrtillea fragrans*) of the family Myristicaceae, the nutmeg family; native to the Moluccas; also : the ground seed used as a spice — compare MACE 2 2 : a tree yielding nutmeg

nut-pick \nüt-pik\ n (1862) : a small sharp-pointed implement for extracting the kernels from nuts

nu-tra-ceu-ti-cal also nu-tri-ceu-ti-cal \nüt-tro-'si-ti-käl\ n [In nutritive + 'pharmaceutical] (1990) : a foodstuff (as a fortified food or dietary supplement) that provides health benefits in addition to its basic nutritional value

nu-tria \nüt-tré-ä, 'nüt-tré-\ n [AmerSp, fr. Sp, otter, modif. of L *hutra*; prob. akin to OE *oter* otter] (1800) 1 : the durable usu. light brown fur of a nutria 2 : a large So. American semiaquatic rodent (*Hydrocastor coypus*) with webbed hind feet and a round nearly hairless tail that has been introduced into parts of Europe, Asia, and No. America

nu-tri-ent \nüt-tré-ont, 'nüt-\ adj [L *nutriri*, *nutriens*, pp. of *nutrire* to nourish — more at NOURISH] (1650) : furnishing nourishment

nu-tri-ment \nüt-tré-mënt, 'nüt-\ n [ME, fr. L *nutrimentum*, fr. *nutrire*] (15c) : something that nourishes or promotes growth, provides energy, repairs body tissues, and maintains life

nu-trition \nüt-tré-shen, nyü-\ n [DBE *nutricion*, fr. *nutriri*, *nutrix* nurse, fr. L *nutrire*] (15c) 1 : the act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif.: the sum of the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances 2 : NOURISHMENT 1 — nu-tri-tion-al \nüt-tré-shen-äl, 'tri-shän-\ adj — nu-tri-tion-al-ly adv

nu-tri-ton-ist \nüt-tré-shen-ist\ n (1926) : a specialist in the study of nutrition

nu-tritious \nüt-trish-üs, nyü-\ adj [L *nutritius*, fr. *nutric-*, *nutrix* nurse, fr. *nutrire* to nourish — more at NOURISH] (1665) : NOURISHING — nu-tri-tious-ly adv — nu-tri-tious-ness n

nu-tri-tive \nüt-tré-tiv, nyü-\ adj (14c) 1 : of or relating to nutrition

2 : NOURISHING — nu-tri-tive-ly adv

nutritive ratio (1897) : the ratio of digestible protein to other nutrients in a foodstuff or ration

nut-tail \nüt-täl\ adj (1785) 1 : ENTHUSIASTIC, EBON (for animals and children — Rick Reilly) 2 : INSANE, CRAZY (said that it was a novel and all the people who said otherwise were ~ — Flannery O'Connor)

nuts and bolts n (1967) 1 : the working parts or elements 2 : the practical workings of a machine or enterprise as opposed to theoretical considerations or speculative possibilities — nuts-and-bolts adj

nut-sedge \nüt-séj\ n (ca. 1909) : NUT GRASS

nut-shell \nüt-shel\ n (13c) 1 : the hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut is enclosed 2 : something of small size, amount, or scope — In a nutshell: in a very brief statement

nut-ter \nüt-tär\ n (1958) slang Brit: NUT fa

nutty \nüt-të\ adj nut-ter, -est (15c) 1 : having or producing nuts

2 : having a flavor like that of nuts 3 : ECCENTRIC, SILLY; also : mentally unbalanced — nutty \üt-të\ adj — nut-ti-ness n

Nuu-Chah-Nuuh also Nuu Chah Nuuh \nüt-chä-nüf\ n, pl Nuu-Chah-Nuuh also Nuu Chah Nuuh (*Noonka nucarum*, lit. all along the mountains) (1979) : NOOTKA

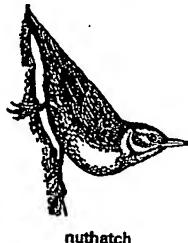
nux vom-i-ca \nük-sü-mük-kä\ n, pl NUX VOMICA [NL, lit. emetic nut] (14c) 1 : the poisonous disk-shaped seed of a tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica* of the family Loganiaceae) of southern Asia that contains several alkaloids and esp. strichnine and brucine; also : the tree yielding nux vomica 2 : a drug containing nux vomica

\ü: abet \ü: kitten, F table \ü: further \ü: ash \ü: ace \ü: mop, mar

\ü: out \ü: chin \ü: bet \ü: easy \ü: go \ü: hit \ü: ice \ü: job

\ü: sing \ü: go \ü: law \ü: boy \ü: thin \ü: the \ü: foot \ü: foot

\ü: yet \ü: vision, beige \ü: co, ce, ü, ü, ü see Guide to Pronunciation



vedalla *vi-dal-yə* *n* [NL, genus name] (1889) : an Australian ladybug (*Kodolilla cardinalis*) introduced to many countries to control scale insects — called also *vedalla beetle*

Veda *da* *vi-dā* *n* [Skt *Vedā*, lit., end of the Veda, fr. *Veda* + *anta*-end; skin to OB *ende* end] (1783) : an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the *Upanishads* on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul — *Veda-dam* *vī-dām*, *vī-dān* *n* — *Veda-dasi* *vī-dā-ni*

Veda-dic *vī-dā-nik*, *vī-dān-i* *adj* (1882) 1 : of or relating to the Vedanta philosophy 2 : *VEDIC*

Veda-dia or Veda-dhi *vī-dā-ni* [Sinhalese *vedda* hunter] (1681) : a member of an aboriginal people of Sri Lanka

Veda-doid *vī-dōid* *n* (1928) : a member of a race of southern Asia traditionally classified by such physical features as wavy to curly hair, chocolate-brown skin color, and slender body build — *Vedadoid* *adj*

ve-de-tte or vi-de-tte *vi-de-tt* *n* [Fr. fr. L *vestitū*, alter. of *vestīta* ppb. fr. Sp *relo* watch, fr. *relo* to keep watch, fr. L *vigilare* to wake, watch, fr. *vigil* awake — more at *YIELD*] (ca. 1611) : a mounted sentinel stationed in advance of pickets

Ved-dic *vī-dīk* *adj* (1848) : of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or Hindu history and culture between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C.

vee *vē* *n* (ca. 1883) 1 : something shaped like the letter V 2 : the letter

vee-jay *vī-jā* *n* [video jockey] (ca. 1981) : an announcer of a program (as on television) that features music videos

veena *vī-nā* [Skt *vīna*] (ca. 1611) : a bowed string instrument

veep *vīp* *n* [fr. v. p. (abbr. for vice president)] (1949) : VICE PRESIDENT

veer *vīr* *n* [ME *veren*, of LG or D origin; akin to MD *veren* to slacken, MLG *veren*] (15c) 1 : to let out (as a rope)

veer *vō* [DB *veren*, fr. MF *verer*, fr. OF, to throw with a twisting motion, fr. VL *vinare*, alter. of L *vibrare* to wave, propell suddenly — more at *VIBRATEL*] (15c) 1 : to change direction or course (the economy \sim sharply downward) 2 *of the wind* : to shift in a clockwise direction — compare *SACK* 3 : to wear *up* ~ *n* : to direct to a different course; specify; WEAR 7 syn see, SWERVE — veering-ly *vīr-ing-adj*

veer *n* (ca. 1611) 1 : a change in course or direction (a \sim to the right) 2 *of a color* : *veer* *vīr* *n*, pl. *veerers* [prob. *imit.*] (1838) : an American thrush (*Cathartes fusconectus*) common in the eastern U.S.

veg *vēg* *n*, pl. *vegs* (1918) chiefly Brit : *VEGETABLE*

Ve-ga *vē-gā* *vā* *n* [NL, fr. Ar (*ad-Nasr*) *al-Wādī*, lit., the falling (vulture)] (ca. 1638) : the brightest star in the constellation Lyra

vege-ton *vē-gān* also *vī-* also *vē-jān* or *vā-jān* *n* [by contr. fr. *vegetarian*] (1944) : a strict vegetarian who consumes no animal food or dairy products; also : one who abstains from using animal products (as leather) — *vegan adj* — *veg-a-lism* *vē-gāl-izm*, *vā-gāl-* *n*

veg-e-ta-ble *vē-tā-bəl*, *vē-jā-bəl* *adj* [ML, fr. ML *vegetabilis* vegetative, fr. *vegetare* to grow, fr. L, to animate, fr. *vegetus* lively, fr. *veget-* to enliven — more at *WAKE*] (15c) 1 *a* : of, relating to, constituting, or growing like plants *b* : consisting of plants : *VEGETATIONAL* 2 : made from, obtained from, or containing plants or plant products (\sim soup) (\sim fat) 3 : resembling or suggesting a plant (as in inertness or passivity)

2 vegetable *n* (15c) 1 : *PLANT* 1b 2 : a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part that is usu. eaten as part of a meal; also : such an edible part 3 : a person whose mental and physical functioning is severely impaired and esp. one who requires supportive measures (as mechanical ventilation) to survive

vegetable ivory *n* (1842) 1 : the hard white opaque endosperm of the ivory nut that takes high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2 : *IVORY NUT*.

vegetable marrow *n* (ca. 1816) chiefly Brit : any of various smooth-skinned elongated summer squashes with creamy-white to deep green skins

vegetable oil *n* (1765) : an oil of plant origin; exp : a fatty oil from seeds or fruits

vegetable oyster *n* (ca. 1818) : *SALVYOTE*

vegetable pear *n* (1887) : *CHAYOTE*

vegetable wax *n* (1815) : a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells

vege-ta-bly *vē-tā-bəl*, *vē-jā-bəl* *adj* or *adj* (1651) : in the manner of or like a vegetable

vege-tal *vē-tāl* *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] (15c) 1 : *VEGETABLE* 2 : *VEGETATIVE* 3 : of or relating to the vegetal pole of an egg or to that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (\sim blastomeres)

vegetal pole *n* (1896) : the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the center of the protoplasm containing more yolk — see BLASTOGLA Illustration

vege-tar-i-an, *vē-tār-ē-ən*, *vē-jār-ē-ən* *n* [Vegetable + *-arian*] (1839) 1 : one who believes in or practices *vegetarianism* 2 : *HERRIVORE*

vegetarian *adj* (1849) 1 : of or relating to vegetarians 2 : consisting wholly of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes eggs or dairy products (\sim diet)

vege-tar-i-an-ism, *vē-tār-ē-əz-əm* *n* (ca. 1851) : the theory or practice of living on a *vegetarian* diet

veg-a-tate *vē-tāt*, *vē-jāt* *ed*, *at*-*ting* [ML, *vegetari*, pp. of *vegetare* to grow] (1605) 1 *a* : to grow in the manner of a plant; also : to grow exuberantly or with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths *b* : to produce vegetation 2 : to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind \sim *v* : to establish vegetation; in or on

vege-ta-tion *vē-tā-shən* *n* (1564) 1 : the act or process of vegetating 2 : *short existence* 3 : plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4 : an abnormal growth upon a body part (fibrin \sim on, the mictral valve) — *vege-ta-tion-al* *vē-tā-shən-əl*, *vā-tā-ni* *adj*

vege-ta-tive *vē-tā-tiv*, *vē-jā-tiv* *adj* (14c) 1 *a* (1) : growing or flavoring the power of growing (2) : of, relating to; or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a \sim nucleus) *b* : promoting plant growth (the \sim properties of soil) *c* : of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonsexual processes or methods 2 : relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation 3 : of or

relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4 : *AUTONOMIC* 1 *b* : characterized by resulting from, or being a state of severe mental impairment in which only involuntary bodily functions are sustained 5 : *VEGETABLE* 3 — *veg-e-ta-tive-ly* *adv* — *veg-e-ta-tive-ness* *n*

vege-tet *vē-tēt* *adj* [L *vegetus* — more at *VEGETABLE*] (1619) archaic : *LIVELY, HEALTHY*

veg-gle also veg-gle *vē-gl* *n* [by shortening & alter.] (1955) 1 : *veg-*
ETABLE 2 slang : *VEGETARIAN*

veggie burger *n* (1972) : a patty chiefly of vegetable-derived protein used as a meat substitute; also : a sandwich containing such a patty

veg out *vēt* *v* *n* vegged out; *veg-ging* out [short for *vegetate*] (1980) : to spend time idly or passively

vege-mence *vē-gē-məns* *n* (15c) : the quality or state of being vehement : *INTENSITY*

vege-men-t *vē-gē-mənt* *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vehementem*, *vehementem*, *remens*] (15c) : marked by forceful energy : *POWERFUL* (a \sim wind) *a* : *s* : intensely emotional : *IMPASSIONED, FERVID* (\sim patriotism) *b* (1) : deeply felt (a \sim suspicion) (2) : forcibly expressed (\sim denunciations) *c* : bitterly antagonistic (a \sim debate) — *vege-men-ti-ty* *adv*

vehi-cle *vē-hī-kəl* also *vē-hi-kəl* *n* [F *véhicule*, fr. L *vehiculum* carriage, conveyance, fr. *vehere* to carry — more at *WAY*] (1612) 1 *a* : an inert medium (as a syrup) in which a medicinally active agent is administered *b* : any of various media acting usu. as solvents, carriers, or binders for active ingredients or pigments 2 : an agent of transmission : *CARRIER* 3 : a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed (an investment \sim); exp : a work created esp. to display the talents of a particular performer 4 : a means of carrying or transporting something (planes, trains, and other \sim) *a* : *s* : *MOTOR VEHICLE* *b* : a piece of mechanized equipment

vehi-cu-lar *vē-hī-kōo-lər* *adj* (1616) 1 *a* : of, relating to, or designed for vehicles and esp. motor vehicles *b* : transported by vehicle *c* : caused by or resulting from the operation of a vehicle (\sim homicide) 2 : serving as a vehicle

V-8 *vē-ēt* *n* (1930) : an internal combustion engine having two banks of four cylinders each with the banks at an angle to each other; also : an automobile having such an engine

veil *vēl* *n* [ME, fr. AF *vēle*, fr. L *vēla*, pl. of *vēlum* sail, awning, curtain] (13c) 1 *a* : a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often esp. in Eastern countries for the face; *specif.* : the outer covering of a nun's headdress *b* : a length of veiling or netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headdress (a bridal \sim) *c* : any of various liturgical cloths; exp : a cloth used to cover the chalice 2 : the life of a nun — often used in the phrase *take the veil* 3 : concealing curtain or cover of cloth 4 : something that resembles a veil (a \sim of stars); exp : something that hides or obscures like a veil (lift the \sim of secrecy) 5 : a covering body part or membrane; as a : *VULM*; b : *CAUL*

2 veil *vēl* *n* (14c) 1 : to cover, provide, obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil \sim *v* : to put on or wear a veil

veiled *vēld* *adj* (14c) 1 : having or wearing a veil or a concealing cover (a \sim hat) *b* : characterized by a softening tonal distortion 2 : obscured as if by a veil : *DISGUISED* (\sim threats)

veil-ing *vēl-ing* *n* (13c) 1 : any of various light sheer fabrics 2 : *VEL*

velin *vēlin* *n* [ME *veline*, fr. AF, fr. L *velina*] (14c) 1 *a* : a narrow water channel in rock or earth or in ice *b* (1) : *LODE* 2 (2) : a bed of useful mineral matter *c* : *LODE* 3 2 : *BLOOD VESSEL*; exp : any of the tubular branching vessels that carry blood from the capillaries toward the heart 3 *a* : any of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf *b* : any of the thickened cuticular ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of an insect 4 : something suggesting veins (as in reticulation); *specif.* : a wavy variegation (as in marble) 5 *a* : a distinctive mode of expression : *STYLE* (stories in a romantic \sim) *b* : a distinctive element or quality : *STRAIN* (introduced a welcome \sim of humor) *c* : a line of thought or action (renewed discussion along the same \sim) 6 *a* : a special aptitude (inherited an artistic \sim) *b* : a usu. transitory and casually attained mood *c* : top form (thou troublest me; I am not in the \sim Shak.) — *velin-al* *vēl-ə-nəl* *adj*

2 vein *vēn* *n* (1502) : to pattern with or as if with veins

veined *vēnd* *adj* (ca. 1529) : patterned with or as if with veins : having venation : *STREAKED* (\sim leaf) (\sim marble) (\sim cheese)

vein-er *vē-nor* *n* (1895) : a small V gouge used in wood carving

vein-ing *vē-nip* *n* (1826) : a pattern of veins : *VENATION*

vein-let *vē-nət* *n* (1831) : a small vein

veiny *vē-nē* *adj* (1611) : full of veins : noticeably veined (\sim hands)

vel abbr *velocity*

ve-la-men *vē-lā-mən* *n*, pl. *ve-la-men-4-na* *vē-lā-mə-nə* *n* [NL, fr. L, covering, fr. *velare* to cover, fr. *velum* curtain] (1882) : the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from the atmosphere

velar *vē-lär* *adj* [NL *velaris*, fr. *velum*] (1876) 1 : formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (the \sim of *VIRIL* cool) 2 : of, forming, or relating to a vowel and esp. the soft palate — *velar* *n*

velar-um *vē-lär-əm* *n*, pl. *vē-lär-əm* *vē-lär-əm* *n* [L, fr. *velum* curtain] (1834) : an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater

velar-iz-a-tion *vē-lär-iz-ə-tē-shən* *n* (1915) 1 : the quality or state of being velarized 2 : an act or instance of velarizing

velar-ize *vē-lär-iz* *vē-lär-iz-ed*; *vē-lär-iz-ing* (1915) : to modify (as the V of *pool* pool) by a simultaneous velar articulation

Velcro *vēl-kro* trademark — used for a closure consisting of a piece of fabric of small hooks that sticks to a corresponding fabric of small loops

veld or veldt *vēt*, *vēt* *n* [Afrik *veld*, fr. D, field; akin to OB *feld* field] (1835) : a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs or trees

vel-ler *vēl-ər* *n* (1877) : a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum

vel-let-ty *vē-lē-tē*, *vēt* *n*, pl. *ties* [NL *velletas*, fr. L *vella* to wish, will — more at *WILL*] (1618) 1 : the lowest degree of volition 2 : slight wish or tendency : *INCLINATION*



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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP
1301 MCKINNEY
SUITE 5100
HOUSTON, TX 77010-3095

Received *(Handwritten signature)*

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Docket:	102917US7
Client:	Onyx
Attorney:	JES

EXAMINER
TOOMER, CEPHIA D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1714	

DATE MAILED: 07/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/084,602	JORDAN, FREDERICK L.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cephia D. Toomer	1714	

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 28 June 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

- a) The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
 - (a) they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
 - (b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
 - (c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
 - (d) they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: See Continuation Sheet.

3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: _____.
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: _____.

Claim(s) objected to: _____.

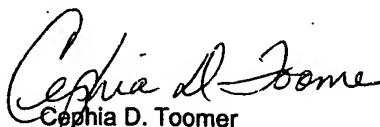
Claim(s) rejected: 25-78.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

8. The drawing correction filed on _____ is a) approved or b) disapproved by the Examiner.

9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.

10. Other: _____


 Cephia D. Toomer
 Primary Examiner
 Art Unit: 1714

Continuation of 2. NOTE: the amendment is considered non-compliant because it fails to meet the requirements of 37 CFR 1.121, as amended on July 30, 2003. Claims 32, 34, 38, 49, 52, 59, 62, 66, 70 and 76 are listed as amended; however, there is no added or deleted subject matter. Also, the claim identifier should read -- currently amended --.

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